YORK REELLD, TUESDAY, OCTUBER 17, 1863.

## YACHTING.

BRAND OCEAN SWEEPSTAKES.

The Most Exciting Yacht Race in American Waters.

The Yachts Palmer and Henrietta in a Fierce Gale of Wind.

THEY START FROM SANDY HOOK.

SIXTEEN MILES IN FORTY-SIX MINUTES

The Palmer Last Reported Off Long Branch One Minute Ahead.

The grand ocean sweepstakes, or, more properly, the match race between the yachts Palmer and the Henricita, commenced yesterday at noon, the start being from the buoy off the point of Sandy Hook, and the distance to and around the lightship off Cape May and back to the start-ing point. A splendid breeze was blowing, and the start was a stirring marine spectacle.

THE PALMER.

This ressel is said to be faster than the well known America. Her dimensions are:—Length of water line, 00 feet; extreme length over all, 106 feet—two feet less than the Henrietta: beam, 23 feet ten inches or ten uches, or about eight inches less than her antagonist. The model of the Palmer was made at Mystic Bridge, the yard of Brierly, Hillman & Stricker, Philadelphia Mr. Forsyth also modelled and built, at Stonington, the yacht Josephine. The Paimer is owned by the veteran yachtman, Captain R. F. Loper, the former owner o Palmer is said to be an improvement upon either of the yachts formerly owned by Captain Loper. She is comwhom she is named, one of the most worthy and daring of all the commanders that ever trod the deck of an American ocean packet.

THE HENRIETTA. The Henrietta has already been described.

PARTICULARS OF THE MATCH. considerable attention in yachting circles, as well as among all other classes of people who admire the dashing and exhibarating sport, we append, a copy of the official

AND HENRIETTA, CAPTAIN HENNETT, TO COME OFF OCTO-HER 16, 1865, AT 12 O'CLOCK NOON. To start from the buoy off the point of Sandy Hook, to and around the lightship off Cape May and back to the starting point. To carry the following sails now on board the vessels belonging to them, and which are not to be altered in size:—

belonging to them, and which are not to be aftered in size:—
Palmen—Mainsail, foresait, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, main and fore gaff-topsails, two staysails, to be used alternately at pleasure (that is, when one is set the other must be stowed), one mainboom watersail, one squaresail, one fly-by-night.

HENDERTA—Mainsail, foresail, jib, flying jib, jib topsail, foregaff-topsail, two main-gaff-topsails, to be used alternately at pleasure (that is, when one is set the other must be stowed), one staysail, one squaresail, and a vatersail on main boom.

In case of a heavy gale of wind, for the saiety of the vessel time not otherwise; the Henriata bas the privilege of using two topsails with her jib, but no other sail but the jib to be set with the speaks, or with either of them.

I them.

It is understood that either of the above named sails may be carried in any position on board the vessels at the

After starting, floors and bulkheads to be kept stand Anter startong, noval.

Alter startong, noval.

No ballast to be put in within five days of the day of saling, and the yachts to bring in all the ballast with which they started.

Boat, chains, anchors, spars, salls and rigging to be shifted at pleasure.

But one boat to be carried by each yacht.

R. F. LOPER.

J. G. BENNETT, Jr.

Holmes' Holle, August 13, 1865. A true copy of the original in the possession of George, Schuyler.

Mastch, as follows:—

New York, Sept. 20, 1865.

Size—I am instructed by the Commodore to call your attention to the following resolution, passed at a meeting of the yacht owners, held on board the Maria, at Holmes' Hole, Vineyard Sound, on the 13th day of August, 1865:—
Resolved, That the yacht squadron be invited to rendezvous at Sandy Hook on the 16th day of October, to be present at the starting of the yachts Heurietta and Palmer on their match race around the lightship off the Capes of Delaware, to come off on that day.

Respectfully,

H. MORTON, Secretary.

THE DAY.

The day was a bright October one, sufficiently to brave deeds on sea or land. From sunrise the wind blew almost a gale from the northwest, and the little tugs and other craft bumped and crashed against the pters, while others, anchored in the stream, writhed at scene at suprise in the upper harbor. What must it have ing coast, where a gale of more or less violence had been raging for three days? Here was a delightful prospect for a ses voyage in a beat the Henrietta with this stiff breeze." "I doubt whether they will go at all. It blows great guns down

THE TUGBOAT VIRGINIA SEVENUE.

This vessel had been engaged by Captain Loper for the private accommodation of some friends. It was first reported that she was to start from the pier foot of Tenth pened to leave pler 10 North river at that precise hou those who expected to take her at the former pier were alightly disappointed. Previous to her going down the bay she landed the Palmer's party, including Captain N. B. Paimer, her commander, on board their craft at Hoboken. Captain Loper remained on board the tig. The transfer of these parties occupied some little time

The Paimer left her dock at Heboken at ten A. M., and arrived on the ground at Sandy Hook at half-past eleven,

performing a distance of twenty miles in an hour and a half, with only a single jib flying. The Palmer passed THE BENBIETTA ON THE GROUND.

Before reaching Sandy Hook, about a mile and a half from the lighthouse, the tug met the Henrietta coming up, with mainsail and jib flowing in the gale, and herself

cleaving the billows with astonishing momentum.

The Henrietta started from her dock at the foot of like street at seven A. M. for Sandy Hook. At the time a pretty smart breeze was blowing in a northwestcerly direction, and the snowy canvas puffed its swelling bosom responsive to its embrace. On through the water of the East river she was hurried, and in a few moments the arms of the lower bay received her. The Henrietta quickly neared Sandy Hook, where she arrived about ten minutes past eight A. M., and lay to for some time. Giassos scanned the horizon for rigns of the Palmer, which did not appear for some considerable time, and the resonant commands of the captain rose above the winds as he directed the movements of his yacht. erly direction, and the snowy canvas puffed its swelling

THE TACHTS IN THE HORSESHOE.

It was impossible for the Henricita to anchor in the Horseshoe, in consequence of the heavy sea. By the help of glasses the following yachts were distinguished at anchor in the Shoe:—The Maria, Commodore Stevens, Alarm, Fleetwing, Rambler, Phanton, Haze, Annie and Josephine. They seemed to labor heavily at their suchorage, and it was perceptible at the first glance that if the wind continued to blow as it then did none of them could venture out to follow the contending yachts, as had been originally planned.

judges of the race, one intended for the Palmer being on the Henrietta, and vice versa. Commodore Stevens' yacht not being able to leave her anchorage, the mode of starting as at first intended was altered. Captain Loper hereupon halled the Henrietta, and notified Captain Bennett that he would be perfectly satisfied with any arrangement he might make regarding either the matter of judges, or the start. Captain L. asked Captain Beanett to hall the rival yacht and make whatever ar-rangements he could with Captain Palmer.

THE START.

Accordingly the Henrietta started toward the light-ahip—the Palmer having gone beyond it—taking her course in a similar direction. At a quarter to twelve both yachts came nearly abreast of one another opposite ze. Immediately after starting the Henrietta ted her foresail and Sying jib, the Palmer following her example. The Paimer at first seemed to lead of, which could be seen by the Henrietta crossing her stere, both being on the same tack. During this time the tug outestants with the greatest interest. Viewed in the erspective both yachts seemed breast and breast, the

At 12:25 the tug hove to off Long Branch, about eixteen miles from the starting point. The contesting yachis quickly approached, and the backers of the Palmer rejoiced to see their favorite a short distance ahead. At 12:31 the Palmer passed the tug with reefed foresail and topsail, jib and flying jib free and full. A minute later the Henrietta passed, all sails free and apparently gaining on her opponent, the distance between the two being about a quarter of a mile. The yachts had with them at this time an ebb tide of three knots, and were making unprecedented yachting time, as follows:—Distance, sixteen miles. Time of the Palmer, forty-six minutes; the Henrietta, forty-seven minutes. At this rate, should the wind continue, the vessels will have reached the lightship off Cape May at about eight o'clock last evening.

The yachts having passed the tug, the Virginia Seymour was headed for Now York, where she landed her passengers at four o'clock in the afternoon.

#### THE VERY LATEST.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Oct. 16-1 P. M. The yachts Henrietta and Palmer have just passed this point, the Palmer one minute and a quarter ahead.

Yacht Race at Oyster Bay.

eresting yacht race came off at Oyster Bay or Monday, the 9th inst., which was witnessed by a large number of persons. The match was for five hundred between the yachts Jeta, owner J. Alger, City, Captain Ketchum. Distance, twenty miles from the Hog Island buoy. Starting time, half-past twelve the Hog Island buoy. Starting time, half-past twelve P. M. The Jeta gained four minutes in the start, and made the trip in three hours and ten minutes, arriving at the stake one minutes and ten seconds ahead. But, from the length of the Jeta, she had to allow six minutes to the Comet, reducing the winning time to three minutes and ten seconds. The Jeta is twenty-one feet in length and the Comet only eighteen. The winning craft belongs to Oyster Bay, and allowed the Comet this race as a revenge for a beat which she suffered on the 18th of September last. Although both boats made good time the Jeta proved again a little too much for her antagonist.

General Office.

some fifteen persons, visited the general office of the above company, 145 Broadway, by invitation of the diand General Marshall Lefferts, the energetic Enginee and General Superintendent of the company, personally conducted them through the immense five story brown stone building, exclusively devoted to telegraphic operations. The fifth, or top story, is the battery room, where several hundred cups of "Grove," "Coke" and other batteries are used, which generate the electricity. The an office on this flat. The third flat is partly occupied by Western Union Telegraph Company's operating i. The California business is done through this room. The California business is done through this office. The American Company also occupy several rooms for various purposes on this floor. The next lower floor is that used as the directors' room of the last named company, and the offices of the various officers of this company, such as the President, General Superintendent, Secretary, Fransarer and Auditor, are also on this flat. The first, or ground floor, is the receiving office of the company. This flat is also the main operating room of the above company, and it was here that great interest was exhibited on the part of the distinguished gentlemen in witnessing the operating of the printing telegraph instruments, of which two kinds are used—the 'House' and 'Combination' (House and Hughes) printing telegraph instruments. The Morse system is the prevailing one used by this company. They have forty-one wires coming into this office, running to all points of the compans, not including several running through this city for the better delivery of messages up town. Some of their wires are devoted exclusively to the use of the members of the New York Stock Exchange for doing business between this city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. The basement of this building is used as the delivery department, where all the telegrams received for points below Canal sireet are sent out for delivery by nessongers. Above that point they are sent over the company's auxiliary city lines for prompt de-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. 158 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 16, 1865.

On the 7th of January, 1864, I was arrested by order of Major General John A. Dix, at that time commanding Lafayette, where I remained a prisoner seven months. At the expiration of that period I was released upon the At the expiration of that period I was released upon the execution of a bond to secure my appearance when it should be required by the United States authorities. From the day of my arrest up to this hour I have never ceased to press for a trial, but none has ever been granted me, nor have I eyer been able to procure a copy of the charges upon which my arrest was made. On Saturday last I received from General Dix the enclosed letter, which I beg you will give a place in your columns. As General Dix was the instrument (an innocent one, I believe) made use of by certain designing and unscrupulous government officials in bringing upon me so much contumely and suffering, and as he speaks with a full knowledge of the facts in the case, and after a long and careful consideration of the same. I think I have a right to expect that his conclusions will be accepted by you and by the public. Very respectfully, yours,

A. M. PALMER.

and by the public. Very respect A. M. PALMER.

GEMERAL DIX'S LETTER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1865.

DEAR Six—Your arrest was made on the information of government officials. You were released on parole and your sureties subsequently discharged because I was satisfied that no case could be made out against you satisfied that are case could be made out against you.

HAVAKA, Oct. 10, 1865.

Agitation for the Abolition of Stavery—The Weather and Crops—Death of a Well Known Citisen, &c.

The abolition of slavery is a leading idea in Cuba. Many of the Cuban planters who represent the propriety of one hundred thousand alaves have signed a petition

of one hundred thousand slaves have signed a petition addressed to the Cabinet of Madrid, requesting the abolition of that institution, on the condition that negroes must work for four dollars per month during ten years, and afterwards shall be free forever. There are besides this some other projects of the kind.

There is very bad, rainy weather in the interior.

The news from the country represents the sugar cane prospects for next year as very good.

The Custom House duties have compelled the merchants to hold for better times the goods they have to receive from Europe.

Anterican gold is quoted at from 4½ to 5 per cent premium.

The Count of Santovenia died at Havana on the 10th inst. He was one of the nobility of the country, very ricb, and about sixty-five or seventy years of age.

Death of George W. Collamer.
Moversura, Vt., Oct. 16, 1865.
George W. Collamer, Raq., a prominent and influentia, citizen of this place, died yesterday morning, aged sixty two years.

Marine Affairs.

On Boand Strametter North Staft, and New York Hannoy, Oct. 15, 18:5.

The undersigned, passengers on the North American steamship North Start, on her trip from New Orleans to New York, October 7 and 15, 1865, as a means of testifying their high regard for the officers of said steamship, do adopt the

### THE HUDSON STREET MURDER CASE.

investigation Before Coroner Collin-Verdict Returned Against Buckley. terday afternoon Covoner Collin held an inquest a the Twenty-eighth precinct police station, 550 Hudson street, on the body of John Ramming, the German who Buckley, during a quarrel between them in the salous of deceased, 372 Hudson street, as reported in yester day's Hazaln. Subjoined will be found the most important portions of the testimony elicited, and the verdict

sworn, deposes and says—I am one of the proprietors of the Hudson House, No. 372 Hudson street, where the deceased was killed; the deceased was my partner; at about half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning a party can recollect; at about half-past we've o'clock the party stopped playing cards; there were but two playing; the rest were looking on; I took the cards from the table and gave them to my barkeeper to put away; McNealls came up and told me to give the cards back again, as they moved to have another game; I mail it was too lais, we moved to have another game; I mail it was too lais, we moved to have another game; I mail it was too lais, we moved to have another game; I mail it was too lais, we moved to have another game; I mail it was too lais, we moved to have a supplement of the party; I refused, has also he went to the deceared, who was behind the bar, and asked him for the cards, and he gave them to him; they sat down and played again (MoGraw and McNealss) for drinks; I then went out of doors, and Buckley came out after me, and told me that my pariner would not mind me, as he gave the cards back to the party from whom I had drink in a place in Hindson street, about a block above my place, and then I bid him good night and was about going home, when he induced me to go down to my place to the party; the drew the beer and placed the glasses on the table where they were playing; as deceased was behind the bar, while I was standing with my back to the bar, Matthew Conlin came up and attempted to strike me, and called me a son of a b—h, McNealts prevented him from striking me; while Conlin was engaged with me deceased was stabbed at the bar, and picked up the body of deceased; I did not see the stable were there; McNealts ran behind the bar, and picked up the body of deceased; I did not see the stable were appeared to the body of deceased; I did not see the stable were and place and the bar, and picked up the body of deceased; I did not see the stable were and place and the bar, and picked up the body of deceased; I did not see the stable of the party in the longer and the stable of the party of the work of the party of the party of the party of the party

Will McGraw, of No. 40 Clarkson street, sworn—I was present in the saloon No. 372 Hudson street, in the neighborhood of two o'clock on Sunday morning; Hugh McNealis, Matt Conlin, the deceased, his partner, Gus. Backley, Robert Anderson and Ben Cohen; I had been there all the evening, playing cards with McNealis; Gus. Buckley began an argument with the deceased and got into a cjuch and strengled on the floor; Cohen and I separated them; I immediately sat down to the table after the souffle; some fifteen minutes afterwards Rehm called out that his partner was killed; at this time there were present McNealis, Matt Conlin, Fritz Rehm, Anderson and myself; I did not see any one else; Buckley was not there when we picked the deceased up; I did not see the stabbing; Buckley and Cohen had gone out when we raised the deceased up; I don't think Murphy was there at this time; Fritz said 'd' know who done it, b' but he would not tell; I asked him if he would not tell; I asked him if he would not tell; I asked him if any of those present had done it; be shook his head and suid "No;" from the position in which deceased was found, I should think he was stooping in the act of drawing beer; the faucet of the beer barrel was partly open, and I turned it.

Benjamin Cohen, of Ninety-second street, between Third and Fourth arenues, deposed—I went in the saloon in the early part of the evening to meet a friend, and sat down to play a game of whist; being caught by the rain I remained there in company with Robert Anderson, whom I had met in there; I remained until about one o'clock in the morning, when there was a quarrel between Buckley and the deceased, which ended in a scuffle; the deceased cinched with Buckley, I saw Buckley biting the deceased, and I took Buckley by the forchead and called to McGraw to take the deceased away; they were separated, and everything appeared to be quieted down; I sat down alongside of Anderson and was talking to him; in about ten minutes after wards the deceased, who was standing behind the bar washi

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New York, Oct., 16, 1966.

I notice in your issue of to-day, in connection with the murder in Hudson street, near King, that Robert Anderson is mentioned as being implicated. You would gratily me very much and relieve the anniety of a large circle of friends and acquaintances by inserting in your earliest issue that I am not-the party meant.

No. 5 Macdougal street, New York.

The Turf. inder the saddle last Tuesday in 2:18 1-5, trots a match under the saddle last Tuesday in 2:18 1-5, trots a match this afternoon to wagons with General Butler, at the Fashion Course. General Butler has made the best two mile wagon time on record, and beat George Wilker and Lady Emma two weeks ago. His owner and trainer feel very sanguine of his succession his occasion, not withstanding the odds again. This, Entler never was in better order nor more fit to flot a bruising race than he is at prescut, and it remains to be seen whether Dexter can beat him to wagons.

Two Hambletonian three year olds trot at the Union Course this afternoon, in a match for \$2,000.

Separate Court Catendar—This Day.

Separate Court—Carott,—Part 1—Nos 2:000, 2401, 2403, 2417, 2419, 2421, 2423, 2427, 2429, 2431, 2433, 2435, 2435, 2435, 2435, 2435, 2435, 2435, 2236, 22

Slaughter House Point.

# THE REGISTRY.

PREPARING FOR ELECTION.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S PROCLAMATION.

The Places of Registry by Wards and Districts.

WHO ARE VOTERS AND WHO ARE NOT

Every Voter to be Registered Before Election Day.

THE DANGER OF DELAY.

LEGAL CONSTRUCTION OF THE LAW.

for the use of the city and county of New York and the city of Brooklyn, the first meeting of the Board of Re-gistry will convene to-day to prepare the way for the November election.

MAYOR GUNTHER'S PROCLAMATION. In order that there may be no excuse for non-coance with this duty, and that the various changes in the law may be understood, Mayor Gunther has issued the

following proclamation:—
In view of the important changes introduced in the mode of registration of voters by the last Legislature, I feel it my duty to call the attention of my fellow citizens to the law and to the necessity of attending, on Tuesday, the 17th inst. at the places of registry in their respective election districts; and, further, that with reference to adopted citizens, each applicant "shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States by producing a certificate of naturalization from a court of competent jurisdiction; nor shall any other proof of his being a citizen be received unless he shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Registry that he is unable to produce such certificate. The law further provides that "no cote shall be re-ceived at any annual election in this State unless the name of the person offering to vote be on said registry, made and completed as hereinbefore provided, proceding the election." C. GODFREY GUNTHER, Mayor.

THE PLACES OF REGISTRY members of the same duly appointed. The following table will be found of great value to all voters. It is

complete list of the places where they must personally Dist.
1-34 Greenwich st.
2-3 Rector st.
3-120 Greenwich st. SECOND WARD. 2-130 Seckman st. 1-158 William st. THIRD WARD.

3-256 Greenwich at.

4-3 Hudson at. 1-168 Washington st. 2-70 Barciay st. 5-49 Hudson st. 6-99 Hudson st. 7-419 Greenwich st. 8-449 Washington st.

Cham 5-94 Centre st.
6-67 Baxler st.
7-12 Mott st.
8-94½ Elin st.
9-19 Elizabeth st.

WARD.
7-180 Prince st.
8-140 Varick st.
9-184 Varick st.
11-522 Greenwid
12-367 Hudson st

1 — 311 East Houston st.
2—99 Pitt st.
3—80 Columbia st.
4—90 Lewis st.
5—147 Lewis st.
6—24 avenue C.
7—216 Second st.
8—227 Third st.
9—40 avenue C.

9-40 arenue C.

1- Weat side Broadway, near 4-125h st, south side, three 100th st.

2-Fourth av., near Eighty 5-Manhettan, north side, be suith st.

3-Third av., between 113th 6-Tenth av., between 155th and 14th sts.

1-15t Delancey st.

2-30 Altorney st.

4-252 Delancey st.

FOURDANTH WARD.

FOURDANTH WARD.

FOURDANTH WARD.

10-136 Elm et.

"In Warn.

7-Corner Wooster st.

Washington plece.

8-4 East Houston st.

9-76 Fourth av.

10-24 West Thirteenth st.

1-22 Rivingion a 2-165 East Hous 3-173 Eases st. 4-21 Clinton et. 5-33 Second av. 6-68 Phird et. 7-18 Pitth st.

15-264 avenue H.

18 - N.E. cor.53d st. and 2d av

9 - Third av., W. side, betw'r

76th and 77th siz.

10-113 Firsy-minth st.

11-1,335 Third av.

12-Third av., two doors north

20-B way, I doors W. 36th a say wans. 8-124 East Thirty ointh st. 9-139 Lexington av. 10-435 Fourth av. 11-86 East Twenty eighth a 12-16 East Twenty eighth a 12-16 East Twenty excents. 13-55 East Thirty second st. 14-622 Sinth av.

own wars.

10-257 West Porty cinth st.

11-1398 Broadway.

12-651 Ninth av.

12-1406 Broadway.

14-457 West Fifty fourth st.

15-855 Righth av.

16-8. W. cor. Tenth av. and THE LAW-ITS REQUIREMENTS.

beld on the 3d and 6th days of November next; but today will be found to be the accepted one for registration. Remember, the opportunity for October will only occur to-day and to-morrow. The following are a few of the ital points in the law. Their perusal will show each voter exactly the action required of him:-I. No person can vote unless registered previous to

election day.

2. If naturalized, he may be compelled to show his final papers or cise give satisfactory reasons for their non-production.

3. To be sure of no mistake you should not trust to any one but yourself. Go dersonally and see that your any one but yourself to personally and see that your name is registered.

4 The piaces of registration will be opened at eight A. M. and remain open until nine P. M. today. Should

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

being imperfectly understood by many otherwise well informed persons, the following questions have been propounded to a competent legal gentleman, with a view to a better comprehension of the subject:—

a better comprehension of the subject:—

1. Have the Inspectors power at the first meeting of the Board to register the names of voters who do not personally appear and apply to have their names placed on the registry?

2. If so, upon what evidence may the Inspectors act in so doing? Must they personally know that the persons proposed to be registered are voters, or may they take the statements of others as to the fact? Can the poll list of last year be used by the Inspectors?

3. Does it require the concurrence of all the Inspectors to place a name on the Registry, or of a majority, or a majority of a quorum only?

THE LEGAL ANSWER

to these inquiries was promptly rendered, as follows:

It is the duty of the Inspectors, it making out the first or original "Register of Electors," which is the service to be performed by them at their first meeting, to make use of any knowledge or information as to who constitute the electors of the district, which they regard as trustworthy, and which, in fact, secures their confidence in its truthfulness. It is not necessary to the insertion of the name of an elector upon this "register," at this first meeting, that such elector should personally appear before the Inspectors or personally apply to them to have his name so inserted.

On the contrary, the oraission from the register (as made up at the first meeting) of the name of a person known to the Inspectors to be an elector of the district, on the mere ground that such elector had not appeared before them at such first meeting, would be a violation of duty, and would incapacitate them from making the certificate upon this "register" that it is "a true list of the votors in their district, so far as the same are known to them," as is prescribed by the accond section of the cet.

2. The Inspectors may proceed at their first meeting.

act.

2. The Inspectors may proceed at their first meeting to make up the register upon the knowledge then possessed by thom, and may, and should also, by examination of their own, and upon trustworthy evidence produced before them by the electors, in dier own behalf, or by others, satisfy themselves who really constitute the lawful voters of the district. They may use in this purpose the poll list or the register of last year, though they are under no obligation to adops or follow either.

3. The statute constitutes the Inspectors a "Beard," and directs their organization as such. It follows from this that they are competent to act if a quorum be in attendance, and that a majority of such quorum will govern such action.

### SOUTHERN DEBTS AND DEBTORS.

federate Bonds Worthless-The Law o Principal and Agent.
SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingrabam. A curious case, involving a very interesting point of

law, came up in the Supreme Court yesterday afternoon before Judge Ingraham, sitting in Chambers. The question, stated in a very few words, was simply the right of a collecting agent of a New York house, who was sent to Texas before the rebellion, and continued to act in that espacity until after the secession of that State, to invest other Southern property, for the alleged protection of his employers. The plaintiffs are Leroy M. Wiley and Fred-erick N. Lawrence, assignees of the firm of Lanes, Boyce erick N. Lawrence, assignees of the firm of Lanes, Boyce & Co., formerly large dry goods merchants in Broadway, said to have been worth over three million dollars. The defendant is a young Southern gentleman, named George W. Gooch, for many years a resident of Texas. From the voluminous papers in the case it would appear that in February, 1861, Mr. Gooch was a clerk and collecting agent in the employment of Lanes, Boyce & Co., and was despatched to Texas by that firm for the purpose of collecting for them the sum of one hundred and seventy one thousand dollars due by merchants established in Houston and other parts of that State. On the 4th of March, 1861, the day of the first inauguration of President Lincoln, Mesass Lanes, Boyce & Co. made an assignment of their business to Mes-rs Wiley & Lawrence, and soon after this, according to the plaintiffs, Mr. Gooch, who bad commenced collecting operations in May, received orders to turn over all the assets in his hands to Mr. George Butler, a banker and collecting agent located in Houston, Texas. Mr. Gooch beyed this order, but subsequently, as alleged by the plaintiffs, took possession of the assets again and converted them to his own use without proper auti-orization from the assignees. This is the plaintiffs, side of the story. On the other hand Mr. Gooch explains his artion in a somewhat different way. He says that on arriving an Texas he commenced collecting and sent some fourteen thousand dollars in good to the assignees in New York. After the convenience of the clear of the south, he having gone North and remained there during the rebellion he received the order to turn over the assets to Me. Butler, which he did, and was only induced to resume the possession of them at the solicitation of Mr. James T. Coilins, the principal clerk and managing agent the convenience of a clamer being raised, against the latter to the effect that he zase dieloyal to the cause of the South, he having gone North and remained they clump the repellion of the plainting, who, it seems & Co., formerly large dry goods merchants in Broadway, said to have been worth over three

Dodge, defendant's counsel, to discharge the order of arrest.

Mr. Dodge read a number of lengthy affidavits, embodying the facts above stated, and also testifying to the good character and probity of his client. His principal argument was, that a payment of a debt in Confederate money was, in point of law, no payment at all, and that therefore Mr. Gooch had not been guilty of any wrongful act in receiving Confederate money for the debts due to the firm of Lanes, Boyce & Co. The debts yet remained intact, undischarged, and could be legally enforced by the assignees. On the other hand, if the plaintiffs claimed that his client had collected the debts, then the fact that he had offered to turn over the roomey in his hands to the assignees was a sufficient answer to their complaint.

hands to the assignees was a sufficient answer to their complaint.

Mr. Laroque, for the plaintiffs, argued that the action of Mr. Gooch was very suspicious. In his bill of particulars there appeared no dates nor names, and one bundred thousand dollars was disposed of with the stroke of a pen. As regards the investment in Confederate bonds, he spoke in most derive terms, stating that it did not appear what the defendant had paid for them or when he had bought them. The defendant might have bought them when they were utterly worthless.

Judge Ingraham took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. Samuel D. Adams, at present a young lawyer and formerly an officer in the United States army, brought an action in the Marine Court yesterday, for \$500 damages, against Captain Chas. Caffrey, of the Metropolitan Police, for illegally ejecting bim from Wallack's theatre on the evening of the 10th of July. The testimony in the case was somewhat conflicting. Mr. Adams claims that the only cause of his arrest and ejection from the theatre by Captain Carrey was a simple request on the part of himself (Mr. Adams) to sit down, as he was obstructing his view of the performance. Captain Cafrey, on the other hand, testifies that Mr. Adams and others with him hand, testifies that Mr. Adams and others with him were acting in a disorderly manner, and that he gave him in charge of a policeman, who removed him from the theatre, but that he came back a few minutes afterwards. Several witnesses were examined, some awearing that the plaintill was drunk, and others that the defendant was in a state of intextication. Mr. Sidney Stuart, Jr., acted as connect for the plaintill, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall as commed for the plaintill, and Mr. A. Oakey Hall as commed for the rendered of the law applicable to the case, and urged the jury not to allow the popular prejudice sgainst policemen to sway their judgment or blind them to the real facus of the case. Mr. Adams summed up for humself, and stated that his object was not to make money by the soit, but simply to set an example and teach policemen that they were not the masters, but the servents of the people.

that they were not the masters, people.

Judge Hearn in charging the jury directed them that if they found from the evidence that the plaintiff had been guilty of any disorderly conduct the would not be untitled to recover; on the other hand, if he had not been guilty of disorderly conduct, then the action of the defendant was entirely inexcusable, and the plaintiff should have a verdict in his favor.

The jury, after retiring, brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant.

AUGOTING APPRAY IN A FORTER HOUSE.

Owen Kiernan, a bartender, twenty seven years of age,
entered John Mulholland's porter house, 122 Mott street.

about one o'clock yesterday morning, and while taking a drink at the bar became involved in a quarrel relative to the quality of the liquor which the proprietor dispensed the quality of the liquor which the proprietor dispenses.

Before the dispute was settled, and the parties separated,
Multolland seized a revolver, and, levelling it at Kierman
fired one shot, the ball taking effect in Kierman's neck
passing inwards and lodging in the muscles of the
neck or face, inflicting an exceedingly dangerous wound
free discharge of the pistol attracted the attention o
officer Mullaly, of the Fourteenth precinct, who proceed
ed to the place and took Mulholland in charge. Kiernan
was removed to the hospital and examined by the attending surgeon, who found that the ballet had passed be-

youd the reach of a probe. The prisoner was subsequently arraigned before Justice Hogan and d tained to await the result of Kiernan's injuries. Mulhulland alleges that he was first assaulted by Kiernan, and used his postal in self-defence.

ping at the Brevoort House,

It is stated that Miss Harriet Lane, nicce of ex-Presi dent Buchanan, will be married shortly to Henry K. Johnson, a wealthy banker of Battimore. Mr. Johnson was one of the political martyrs of Fort Warren, in the early part of the war, for running the blockade.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The Croton Aqueduct Roard begs leave to notify all persons interested in the maintenance of a supply of water that the utmost care and economy is its use are at livery and consumption of water in the city been kept up to the quantity which could with comp

been keps up to the quantity which could with comparasive safety be afforded when the river was yielding its
full supply. The excess of the consumption over the
yield is repidly reducing the reserved supply in our
storage reservoir at Croton dam and is the receiving
reservoirs within the city limits.

Should this continues a week longer the supply to our
citizens would be reduced to less than two-thirds the
quantity now used. The public is earnessly requested to
be warned by this notice, and to exercise the utmost
economy in all the uses of water. It this to done, and
even an ordinary degree of vigilance be observed in
guarding against reckless and dishousst usate, it will be
found that there is sufficient water for all ressonable and
just usee; if not, no effort on our part can prevent results which will certainly bring to our citizens very greatinconvonience and possibly incalculable loss.

HOS. TEPPHENS,

CROTON AGENDUCT DEPARTMENT, Oct. 14, 1865.

MOTICE.

New York Horald Building. TO MASONS, IRON, MARBLE AND DORCHESTER STO

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HRRALD Country subscribers to the New York Herald are coquested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of

rensmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Fenian Movement in Ireland and Elsewhere-Its Magnitude and Importance-The Harris Divorce Case-Progress of Restoration-The Wirz Case-The Latest News from Mexico, Cuba, St. Domingo, &c.

The mail steamship Persia, Captain Lott, will loave this port to-morrow for Liverpool. The mails for Europe will close at half past twetve

o'clock to morrow afternoon.

The Naw York Herald—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eleven o'clock to morrow morning.

It will contain:-Full account of the Fenian democratic stration in Ireland and elsowhere, showing how the Irish people have been for the last ten years preparing for the present movement, with details of its strength and magnitude; Full report of the Testimony in the great Harris Divorce Case at New London, Conn.; Late Intelligence from the Southern States, showing the Pre-Wirz Case at Washington; Late and interesting News from Mexico. Cuba, Central America, St. Domingo, and accounts of all important events of the week.

Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, six cents With Half an Eye the Difference May be seen between a coarse fabric and a fine one, and any one with the moiety of the sense of smell will find no difficulty a selecting PHALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREBS" rom all the perfumes as the market, as the most debelous and effreshing. Sold everywhere.

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